NOTES ON THE WEST.

Editorial Correspondence of The N Y Tribune RACINE, Wis., Dec. 20, 1858.

The hard year 1856 draws to a close. The books of 1859 are soon to be opened. I have been tooking and inquiring through the region berdering on Lake Michigan for a week past, and shall devote the next week to that lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi. I shall probably write again, and from fuller information, at the close of that week; meantime, let me sum up my present im-

The West is very poor. I think a larger proportion of the people of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iewa, are under the harrow now than at any former period. There is no real lack of money, provided one has wherewith to buy it; and what passes for money is a better article than that which usurped the name a year ago; but real estate, mortgages, railroad stocks and bonds, notes of hand, and promises of all kinds, are not the sort of property that easily tempts a moneyed man to open his safe or his pocket-book. There is on all hands such a superabundance of debt of various kinds that promises are a drug, and faith in human solvency sadly alloyed by skepticis a. Very many want to borrow; very few are anxious to lend, no matter at what rate or on what security. Railroads partly constructed, and there stopped for want of means-blocks of buildingsditto-counties and cities involved by the issue of Railroad bonds and practically insolvent-individuals trying to stave off the satisfaction of debts, obligations. judgments, executions-such is the all but universal condition. Add to this that very few seem at present to be thriving-that travel on the Railroads is reduced to a point that, in many cases, will not pay running expenses-that hotels (and Chicago alone has balf a dozen better than any New-York could boast prior to the opening of the Astor, while one, the Newhall, in Milwaukee, is barely exceeded by the very best in America or the world are far from full)-and you have a faint outline of the general depression. Among any other people but ours, such a revolution from the buoyant hopes and brilliant prospects of two years ago would sink thousands in despondency and utter mental prostration and drive hundreds to suicide.

" It never rains but it pours." The times would have been hard at best, since the West is so generally and deeply in debt; but the weather and the crops of 1858 have made things far worse than could have been expected. Rain-rain-rainthrough the season of planting and sowing, the season of weeding and tilling, the season of harvesting and curing-bas seriously restricted the area and the efficiency of cultivation and sadly diminished the reward of the husbandman's labors. I should judge that there were as many foul as fair days in the average throughout the Free West during the months of May, June, July, August, October and November last. When the fields should have been mainly worked they were for the most part bogs, over which it was useless to drive the miring horses and cattle. The yield of Wheat throughout this region will average less than half a crop-say six bushels to the acre-that of Oats is decidedly worse-that of Indian Corn perhaps twothirds of a crop, and may be three-fourths. Of feed for cattle, there was of course enough through the warm season, and I presume there is enough also for Winter. Of Vegetables, there was a fair average yield to the diminished area planted. I regret to add that the seeding of Winter Wheat for next year's harvest has been quite limited. It is certainly within bounds to estimate the aggregate crop of these five States as worth less than an average one by at least One Hundred Millions of dollarsin other words, their people are so much short of what they had reasonably calculated to be in their ability to liquidate their debts from the proceeds of their labor in 1858. How this bears upon every department of Industry and Business need hardly be hinted. I estimate the current receipts of the Stores, Hotels and Railroads for this Winter at less than balf what they will be in seasons of fair ordi-

sue. Men can't pay what they have not, and have no means of procuring. You may deprive them of their means of earning and ever paying; you may use up what little your debtors have in useless law expenses; but if every debt due in the West were sued to-morrow, and its collection pressed with the most merciless rigor, I doubt that payment would be much accelerated.

dary prosperity.

obligations.

Yet I think some good might be effected, some mischief averted, by the general establishmentbeginning at Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque, and gradually extending to every city and county-seatof what I will term a Clearing-House for debts. For instance, A owes from \$50 to \$500 to B, who owes a like or some what larger or smaller sum to C, who owes likewise to D, who, very probably, is indebted to A, and so on. Everybody crowds everybody, being himself crowded, yet nobody can pay; hence general embarrassment, discomfort, paralysis. Let a Clearing-House for debts be established, charging one per cent or less for arranging large sums, and two per cent for small ones, and thither let every man who owes and is owed repair with his notes and a list of those owed by him, and leave the two to be adjusted by the manager of the Clearing House so far as possible. If all the uncollectable obligations in Chicago, for instance, were thus brought together, in the hands of a competent and upright manager, I believe a large percentage of them might be made to offset each other, to the sensible relief of the persons interested and the advantage of the entire community. Very likely, some mortgages might be offset under this system; while others might be used in balancing notes of hand and other

And while I insist that the payment of debts without means is a physical impossibility, and that no community can pay a million when its entire available means do not amount to balf that sum, I cannot help feeling that the moral obligation to pay debts, not whenever it may be convenient, but whenever they become due, is not so generally realized throughout this region as it should be. Here is one, for instance, who has bought a farm, or a stock of goods, or built a house, on credit, confidently expecting to pay at the specified day; but the bard times, or the failure of crops, or the insolvency of his debtors, has baffled his calcula tions. Simple honesty requires that this man should go at once to his creditors and say, " Silver " and gold have I none; but here is what I have-" house, land, goods, mortgages, notes, debts due "me-just take the whole, or so much of it as may " be necessary, and help me turn it into means of " paying you as promptly as we may and with the "least possible sacrifice." Had this course been generally taken by debtors when the crash came last year, the West might have been in far better

her. But instead of this, too many have tried to stave off, and fight executions, and invoke the aid of stay-laws, and put their property into the hands of relatives or confederates rather than creditors, to the advantage of sheriffs and sharking lawyers, and the disadvantage of everybody else. "Times must seen be better" is the general calculation of these shufflers; when the fact is that they are taking the very course to keep the times as bad as ever. Had there been a general effort last Winter to get the property of the West into the hands of its real owners and clear the country of debt, there would have been better times ere this. But so long as a very large proportion of the community persi-t in holding on to property that honestly belongs to their creditors, the improvement so anxiously awaited cannot be realized. They who will be ready to sell their property whenever it will bring what they consider a fair price take the very course to render such price unattainable. If every man who holds property and owes debts would resolve to sell property enough to pay his debts, no matter at what sacrifice, or, if all would not suffice, just surrender the whole to his creditors and ask them to give him the free use of his hands for the maintenance of his family, the West would soon be firm on its feet again. But here are embarrassed farmers owing perhaps a thousand dollars and holding on to two or three hundred scres of land, when their true interest concurs with common honesty in urging them to sell enough to pay their debts, if that takes the last acre, and be free to begin the world again. It is just us mistaken to hold on for ten dollars per acre as for forty, if you owe debts past due and must sell in order to pay promptly.

The question of corporate or local indebtedness should be treated in the same spirit. Here is this beautiful, energetic, promising young city of Racine, saddled with a debt of \$300,000 for a mistaken Railroad, with other debts for Harbor Improvement, a Bridge, &c., swelling the aggregate to something like Half a Million. It is a heavy load for a young city of less than ten thousand inhabitants-one that she may well stagger under. But there is just one way to meet it, and that is the honest way. The property here is not worth so little as Two Millions, so that the debt, after all, is simply a mortgage or rent charge of twentyfive per cent. on property which is constantly increasing in value. It becomes the propertyholders of Racine, then, to say at once, "Our property is worth but three-fourths as much as we estimated it, because the other fourth belongs to our public creditors. Of every \$400 of rent or current value, \$100 belongs to them, ' and we must pay it-not grudgingly, sulkily, but promptly, cheerfuly, because such is our duty and their right." Only let the difficulty be met thus manfully, and it would be more than half conquered. Population and business would not be repelled from Racine by her debt, because her prices of property, rents, &c., would have been adjusted to it as a subsisting and inexorable fact. Having thus shown herself eminently worthy of trust. Racine could renew her bonds as they fell due at a much lower rate of interest, and, with the difference thus saved, establish a Sinking Fund for their ultimate and certain extinction. This, and not any preposterous scheme of Assumption, or the saddling of one community's debts upon another, by which other they would inevitably be repudiated whenever they came to be felt as a serious burden, is the true course, not for Racine only, but for every other City, Town or County that has involved itself in like manner.

-Let no one suppose that the growth of the West is utterly paralyzed by the great revulsion. On the contrary, building has gone forward steadily and rapidly throughout the year now closing. I presume this city never gained so many creditable structures to any former year, while Milwaukee must have added several hundreds to her dwellings -generally modest, substantial, two-story houses, fit for the residences of prudent merchants or thrifty mechanics. I judge that the trade of Milwankee was never better than in 1858 - hundreds of inland merchants buying small stocks there from time to suffering creditors in New York. Thus the sales of one jobbing house here amounted to \$350,000, half for cash, half sixty and ninety days; but no credit given save to men personally and intimately known to be sure to pay at the hour. This (except the credit) is what should be and in time must be universal. It is absurd that every seller of sheeting and sugar at a back-woods roadcrossing, whose entire trade ranges from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year, should come to New-York for his goods; and he would not come but for the facility of obtaining credit among strangers that he could never even ask from those who know him thoroughly. And that credit it is alike ruinous to give and to receive. Let him buy at the nearest city as he needs, and pay as he goes, and he will not sell to Tom, Dick and Harry on credit, and will have bard work to make a very disastrous failure.

-I have said that much building has been done this year in Milwaukee and throughout the West. I am told that a good part of it is effected without money, or with very little, after this fashion: A has lots that are earning him nothing; B has a vard full of lumber that he cannot sell; while C has brick, lime, &c., for which no purchaser presents himself: so the three put their heads together, agree on a common basis of operations, raise a little money to pay workmen by mortgage on the lots and the embryo block, and a row of new houses is the result, which they proceed to sell, divide or hold jointly, as shall seem most advantageous. So the wheels of business move on. though not without creaking, and the West grows and will grow, while her magnificent soil remains so fertile as now, and is tilled by hands that wear no shackles and impose none. H. G.

SLAVE-BREEDING IN TURKEY -The Constantinople correspondent of Le Nord says that since the Russians have had no fleet in the Black Sea, the Tarkish Government openly favors the Circassian slave-trade, allowing the claves to be landed on the northern shores of Asia Miner, where the local authorities furnish them with cirtuficates that they are Turkish subjects; after which they are taken to some of the ports frequented by the French, Austrian and Turkish steamers, who cannot refuse to take passengers with papers en règle, and transport them wherever there may be a demand for them. While the correspondent-Mr. Tehinatcheff -was at Samsoun, Osman Pacha himself publicly purchased a young girl of Circassian merchants, provided with Turkish passports. Some ten miles from Amasia is the Village of Koutou, which is inhabited entirely by Circassians, who make it a depot for their business. They do not confine themselves to receiving and selling girls born in Circassis, but are quite ready to take Circassians of both sexes, not for sale, but for breeding purposes. These they couple, as do the Virginia breeders, and give their offspring such physical and mental training as will best secure for the human article the highest prices known to the market. Some, of

and special care is bestewed on those who seek a sale to the Sultan.

PERSONAL.

-The Count de Gurowski has honored us with a letter couched, of course, in an aristocratic style of highbreeding, of which the following is a precise copy:

"To the Editor or director of personalities in the Tribune.

"As you published in to-day's Tribune only half the story on string me and Mr Herzeb (four area gentleman? you windows my nower to Herzeb mercap the 22 1856.

"Friday."

prove that we are a gentleman, and as, in the eyes of o eminert a judge of what constitutes a gentleman as the Count de Gurowski, the only thing necessary to establish our claim to that distinction is to copy his letter from The Evening Post, we hasten to perform the

duty:

"Stal I am gratified to learn from your solemn declaration, contained in a recent number of La Clocke, that my state ment in The New York Learning Part of the 23d of October, to the effect that you had eeld your earls, was erroneous.

"The experiently must therefore be still open to you (and I may be allowed to express the hope that you will have no time in embracing it) to libertate by your own example, the splendid philanthropy of which you are so distinguished an advocate; and by forthwith errancipating your serfs, distributing amount them, in just pro-octions, the lands they have hitherto cultivated, and conferring upon them such other priviless as may be within your power, at once vindicate the sincerity of your swin professions, and carry the few of emandipation to a point which the Emperor, in his benevolent designs, never declared of reaching.

"Value Dec. 23, 1553.

"New York Dec. 23, 1858.
"To ALEXANDER HERZEN, London."

Having thus placed our character as a gentleman beyond the possibility of question, we are probably competent to make one or two observations. First, then, it is our impression that this letter does not ex-bibit the Count de Gurowski in a perfectly creditable light. He had made certain positive public allegations respecting Mr. Herzen which that gertleman prononneed false and calumnious. Now, as it seems that these allegations were made without any ground, and as in fact, their author admits that they were false, we submit that it would have been appropriate for him to make for his calumny a very different spoingy from the insolent epistle which he has so pour pously sum-moned us to copy. Still, we offer this suggestion with diffidence; we have been a gentleman for so short a time that we have no great confidence in our own opinior on such delicate matters. But, as a second point, we are bound to with raw an intimation conained in our paragraph of yesterday that probably but for the intervention of the ocean there would be a duel between the parties. We are convinced from the above letter that this was unjust to the Count de Gurowski, and we retract it accordingly.

-The Greenville (Tenn.) Democrat, Brownsville Tenn.) Journal and Neosho Herald are urging the name of Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee, in connection with the Charleston nomination.

- The Exeter News Letter informs us that Prof. J. G. Hoyt of Exeter Academy has been invited to be Chancellor of Washington University, at St. Louis, Mc., with a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

-M. de Tocqueville, the eminent writer, is danger

ously ill at Capres. —Professor Alexander, who was engaged to procure a uniform decimal currency, is said to have failed to accomplish any practical result, and he wants a further advance of money, which Secretary Cobb declines

-The Texas Ranger has information that General Houston will again be a candidate for Governor, and that a Houston ticket for representatives will be run

in every county.

—Ex-Senator Clemens of Alabams, is engaged on novel, entitled "The Rivals; a tale of the times of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr."

-A rich joke was told at the expense of ex-Senator Foote, who has recently adopted a clever disguise, i. e., dying his beard and wearing a black wig. Arriving at his old stamping ground, Jackson, Miss., the other day, he was rejected as an imposter, by the Denceracy, who knew Foote by his silvery beard and

bald cranium.

—The steamship Marion reached her wharf in Charlesten at 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, having Gen. Scott on board. He was met by a committee of the "Washington Light Infantry," who escorted him to his hotel. The General, in company with Col. Lay, visited Fort Moultrie on the same day.

visited Fort Moultrie on the same day.

— The London papers announce the death of Miss Susannah Thrale. She was the third daughter of Henry Thrale the brewer, at whose hospitable house (Streetham) Dr. Johnson spent so much of his time and Boswell took so many of his notes. Thrale was a man of large wealth and liberal tastes, and his name has become associated with that circle of eminent literary men who were won to assemble at his table, including Burke, Garrack, Reynolds, &c. Mrs. Thrale is a prominent person in all the biographies of Dr. Joht son, and contributed much valuable material toward them. She married a second husband, Gabriel Dr. Joht son, and contributed much valuable material toward them. She married a second husband, Gabriel Piozzi, and thereby lost the Doctor's esteem and affection. Miss Susannah Thrale was one of "the five "girls remaining," whom the Doctor wrote about to Boswell, from Streatham, in 1774. She was one of those in whom he took such infinite pleasure and interest there, and one of those he thought of in that prayer which be offered up when her mother's inattention made the old man leave the house at Streatham forever. Miss Susannah Thrale expired in her 90th year—the last survivor of that once genial and colebrated circle.

—Bérenger's library is about to be sold by auction, in Paris. Although he seldom bought books, his

n Paris. Although he seldom bought books, his ibrary was very extensive, for all French authors of

ibrary was very extensive, for all French authors of repute sent him presentation copies of their works. Thiers, Lamartine, Lamennais, Georges Sand, Alexandre Dumss, Michelet, Augustin, Thierry, Casimir Delavigne, Victor Hogo, and many others, signed their names in their title page to some complimentary lines dedicated to him. The autographs, therefore, add greatly to the value of the collection.

— Mrs. Douglas on the Late Canvass.—A correspondent of The Vincennes Sum, speaking of the pleasant domestic qualities of Mrs. Douglas, relates that, at the Chicago celebration, a few days ago, Mrs. Douglas was asked hew she steed the canvass. "Very well," said she, "but I must go and get my husband some clother—he has come out of the battle half naked. I got two him dozen shirts last Spring, and two or three sets of studs—he lost all his shirts but two, and one that den't belong to him—and all the studs but four, which belong to four different sets, and besides he hasn't any of the other clothes that he besides he hasn't any of the other clothes that he started out with.

-Capt. James N. Ward, of the third regiment of United States Infantry, died at St. Asthony, Minne-tota, on the 6th inst. Capt. W. was a native of Georgia, and was a worthy and gallant officer. His disease

vas consumption. —Dr. George W. Bates, formerly of New-York, has established hunself as a physician at Hakodain, Ja-pan, depending chiefly upon the whalemen for busi-

-Dr. Heratio Stope, the President of the Washing ton Art Association, has been northward as far as Boston, gathering rare works of art, by the living and the dead, to grace the coming Exhibition of the Art

INDUSTRY AND INVENTION.

Mr. Henry Burden, the inventor of "Burden's Horseshoe Machine," started for Europe, in the Asia, Nov. 30, taking with him a machine constructed expressly to be worked in France. This machine turns out shoes made upon the exact pattern furnished Mr. Burden by the French Government at the rate of 60 per minute, or 3,600 per hour. When it is corsidered that a blacksmith and his helper can make in a day's work but six dozen shoes, and that Burden's machine shoes have been approved by the Quarter-Master General of the United States army, and are now in general use by the United States army and by various Horse Railroad Companies in New-York City as well as by blacksmiths throughout the country, and prove in every way as durable and serviceable as the best hand-made shoes, it will be readily perceived what a boon such a labor saving machine is to the world.

Mr. Burden's invention is the result of many years of thought and labor. The machine itself has been in operation at the Troy Iron Works for nearly two years. In 1856, Mr. Burden visited Europe with a sn all working model, which turned out tin shoes; and this created the liveliest interest among the manufacturers and borsemen of England, France, Russia, condition than she now is, with a clear sky before | course, are trained for one purpose, some for another; | Austria, and Prussia, in all whice States every facility | kted, \$150,000.

was given him for securing patents and introducing

machines.

Mr. Burden has taken with him, beside the machine, ten tune of American iron, rolled into proper shape for machine horse-shoes. He proposes to astonish France, by showing, not only that an American can make horse-shoes faster than they were ever made before, but also that American iron is just as good for that and every other purpose for us, which iron is used as the best Swedish.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The screw steamer Saxonia, from Southampton Dec , strived on Fridey morning. Her dates have been

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP USITED KINGBOM. The British ship United Kingdom, Capt. Adair, of Belfast, sailed from Quebec Oct. 6, with a cargo of lumber, bound to Belfast. She experienced continual gales from the Banks. Nov. 7, during a heavy gale, he sprung the rudder and was kept off to ease it quently, in a severe gale from the north-west, she lost it entirely.

They steered the ship for some days with chains. Nov. 14, when in lat. 500 17', Ion. 200 30', they were fallen in with by the packet ship Daniel Webster, Capt. Spencer, from London for New-York, and aithough it was blowing a gale, she have to under their lee, and by great exertions, took them all off and brought them to this port yesterday. The United Kingdom, when abandoned, had five feet of water in the wells, and was leaking at the rate of three feet per hour. The crew were exhausted by labor at the pumps, and the ship was almost unmanageable. They

aved little or nothing from the ship. Capt. Spencer, of the Daniel Webster, deserves great credit for the skillful manner in which he handled his ship while taking off the crew of the United Kingdom-for it was necessary to be near her and to the leeward. There was a very heavy and ugly sea on, and the United Kingdom being a wreck, was entirely unmanageable. At the last moment, when the boat was lying alongside the wreck, at the risk of the lives of those on board the boat, Jack was hunting about for the ship's cat-a splendid fellow-which they found and brought off with them.

THE BEAD OF THE AUSTRIA.

Capt. Spencer of the packet ship Daniel Webster, arrived from Lordon yesterday, reports that on Sept. 20, in lat. 43° 30', long. 43°, on the outward passage, he passed through a large number of dead bodier, wollen and distorted, upon which the sea birds were feasting. They were, no doubt, a portion of the steamship Austria's passengers. The bodies were near tog-ther, in groups of two and three.

NAVAL .- The United States store-ship Relief sailed from Aspinwall for New-York Dep. 7. All well on

Falmouth were at Rio Janeiro Nov. 8.

THE DETENTION OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON. The Washington did not sail yesterday. We have eceived the following communication in regard to her detention:

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As public journalists I address you, that the public through you, may be apprised of certain facts, which may be marrial or not, according to circumstances. As you lookiless are aware, some time since there was formed in this triy a Company for the porpose of running an apposition to the Le Panama Steamship Company, said new company crossing the Isthmus via Nicaragias. In conformity with its published sesigns of aid Company, the steamer Washington was advertised to sail on the 6th of November, A. D. 105s, for Nicaragia, and there to connect with the Hermann, which would sumediately executed a sea for van synactics. As the public have been adjust this to the sail on the first of the sail on the connect with the Hermann, which would sumediately executed to sea for van synactics. As the public have been adjusted through the Press, the steamer Washington did not conset with the Hermann, and the passengers were brought back.

DR. CHURCHILL AND HIS DISCOVE-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: A writer who seems desirous of wearing the laurels which belong to Dr. Churchill, as the discoverer of a specific remedy for tuberculas s (propulgated first to the French Academy of Medicine), is evidently much treabled heaven the medical control of the propulation of the control of th

that to the French Academy of Medicine), is evidently much troubled because the medical profession and the public have falled to recognize his claim in the premises, in deregation of that of Dr. C.

Dr. Churchill's discovery is, "that the PROXIMATE "CAUSE, or, at all events, an essential condition of the "tubercular diathesis, is a decrease in the system of "the phosphorus it contains in an oxygenizable state; "and that the SPECTIC REMEDY consists in the use "of a preparation of phosphorus, uniting the two conditions of being in such a state that it may be directly assimilated, and at the same time at the lowest possible degree of oxygenion."

est possible degree of oxycation."
The writer similed to, in an article which appeared if Tig. This vis of the 15th ult., claims that he is entitled to prior right of discovery, because, in 1854, he "compounded a "prescription" for the cure of con-sumption, "of which phosphoric acid was a promisent and essential ungredient. [The italies are his own.] That is, phosphorus in a complete state of oxydation, and therefore inespable of attracting any further quivalent of oxygen. In The Think se of to-day this same writer seems

to have abardoned his original claim, for he now says:

I proposed administering XXX phosphorus with the avenual purpose of increasing the altraction of crygen gas. [These italic are also his,] That is, the phorphorus sor in a complete state of oxydation, and hence capable of absorbing further equivalents of expens.

exygen.

Now the phosphorus, in the form of hypophosphites, as prescribed by Dr. Churchill, is represented by the formula FO: in phosphorus end by the formula FO. The first is phosphorus combined with one equivalent of exygen; the latter is phosphorus combined with fee equivalents. The one is capable of absorbing from the blood four further equivalents of oxygen, and so tends "to keep up the slow combustion which is one "of the principal phenomens of lifer." The other, be-ing already completely oxydized, can attract no addi-tional oxygen whatever, after being taken into the system.

This writer seems to have got things much "mixed and while never to have got things much make in the properties of what his discovery the is, if we may judge by his change of position. When the gentleman exhibits an ability to define intelligibly what his own theory of core really is, it will be time enough for him to discuss that of Dr. Disregarding all theories which may be propounded

by others, the simple fact that success has followed the use of the hypophosphites, in the United States as well as in Europe, establishes beyond all peradventure the itestimable value of Dr. Churchill's discovery. No. 49 John Rivet, Dec. 24, 1836. J. WINCHESTER.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.-This Association last night elected the following officers: President - Peter Van Arrwear. Fice Presidents - Bobert Peterson, George F. Merkle, Dr. E. Dennen, Wildam E. Berrian.

THE MISSISSIFFI BRIDGE AT St. PAUL .- The St. Paul Times says the bridge over the river at that place is approaching completion as fast as such a huge place is approaching completion as last as a structure can approach anything. The huge stone piers, eight in number, are nearly all completed ready for the immense superstructure of a tressel work which is to repose upen them. About a hundred men are regularly an played upon the bridge. But, notwithstanding every effort of the engineer, it is doubtful if it will be finished before May. It will cost, when com-

TO THE FRIENDS OF THOROUGH EDU-

Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, in the interior f Ohio, is a noble institution. Its President is Horses Marn, an educator too well known in both hemispheres to need praise. A corps of like-minded, devoted professors and teachers are his coasjutors in the education of some 300 pupils, not only in all ordinary seful knowledge, but-what is vastly more importantin those high and worthy atms calculated to render each of these pupils, through life, a radiating center of generous and liberal influences.

Perhaps no one instrumentality exists in our land, of greater value in training the rising generation to carry the Republic safely through the great danger that be sets us, of a too eager pursuit of mere material good, and to make our unprecedented prosperity subserve the ends which every true American must have at heart-the establishing of our institutions on the only firm basis of Intelligence and Virtue.

We can scarcely overrate the importance of such an offnence, especially in the great West, with its impulsive and plastic and rapidly extending population.

This college is heavily indebted, but an earnest and promising effort is now making to pay off its debts and place it on a solid, self-supporting basis, with means of greatly increased usefulness. The time within hich this must be done, if done at all, will soon be past. A few devoted friends have too much of this burden to carry, which fact has prompted this appeal.

Should this meet the eye of any who would deem it s privilege to further so roble an object, they are desired to send their subscriptions to Mr. F. A. Palmer. President of the Broadway Bank, opposite the Park The terms of subscription are that the money shall be sacredly refunded if the object is not accomplished of

SUBSCRIPTION TOWARD THE REORGANIZATION

freeing the College entirely from debt.

SUBSCRIFTION TOWARD THE REORGANIZATION OF ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

It having been represented to us to at the outstanding debts of Antioch College (including disputed as well as admitted claims) amount to about the sum of \$60,000, but do not exceed that sum; and that a project is no foot, the objects of which are to raise the amount of such indehenders, to purchase the College property, and to reorganize the featigution under a new chartnessments of every kind; and that, in order to account the end of the sum of \$20,000 in more has been so thally provided and deposited in trust in the bands of President Main; that the sum of \$27,000 has been undertaken to be procured in and shout Beaton, and in other parts of New England (subscriptions for nearly had of which have already been received); and that subscriptions have been made in different parts of the State of Onio, which, it is supposed, may yield at least the further sum of \$27,000 in more y, leaving only a balance of \$18,000 to be procured in other quarters.

thred in and about Boston, and in other parts of New England (subscriptions for nearly half of which have already been received), and that subscriptions have been made in different parts of the Stare of Oole, which, it is supposed, may yield at least the further sum of \$2.000 in more explanation, and also also also subscriptions have been made in different parts of the Stare of Oole, which, it is supposed, may yield at least the further sum of \$2.000 in more explanation. Now we, the undersigned relying upon the trath of such representations, do upon the faith the reof, hereby agree (such for himself) to deposit in the hands of Charles E. Butler, Thomas Tileston and A. A. Low, as Trustees on or before the 20th of January vers, the sums mentioned opposite our respective names beteinder wrinten, provided that before that day the agreement of the responsible subscriptions herets shall amount to \$18,000 and if not that we and each of or shall from that time be releved from all liability to make such deposit of the amount subscribed by us respectively—it being understood that said \$18,000 being subscribed, the three persons above named shall receive it in trust to carry out our purposes in regard to it as herein declared—that is to say:

1. If the above-mentioned sums of \$21,000, \$27,000, and \$20,000, or as much of them as shall be needful, shall be forth-coming, and shall with and \$18,000 be sufficient to purchase the whole of the land, buildings, and other property at Yellow Springs, Ohio, which heretafors belonged to Anticot College, and it, besides, such purchase can be made in such manner that the entire property can be acquired by a good and absolute title, and turned over to a rew corporate organization of that Institution discharged from all the embarrassments and liabilities of the existing one, and free from all the context by apply and \$1,000, with the other mentioned sums, to such purchase.

2. If they should be any surplus of said money, after the making of such purchase, to pay it over to the new corpor

pectively.

1. Unless the application required by the first article shall be node by the let of July next, the repayment required by the

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.

Siz: Allow me to submit through your columns to the ladies of New-York and other cities where the good old custom of making New-Year calls is observed. a proposition which would, I think, if extried out, secure a hadrome addition to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, which they are so nobly exerting themselves to bring up to the required amount. My plan is, that every lady who receives New-Year visit-ors shall have in her drawing-room a bex for the reception of contributions to the Mount Vernon Fund. Few if any callers would fail, under the double influence of patriotism and gallantry, to make New-Year presents to the "Mount Vernon Box." and the ladies of every bousehold, on opening the depository, would to circumstances, which the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association would be happy to receive and acknowledge as so much added to the amount required for the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington. I hope this suggestion will be adopted.

THE LAW AND THE SLAVE-TRADERS. From The Washington Union, Dec. 23.

As a mere question of philanthropy to the negro, the persons who have recently brought a cargo of Africans from the coast of Guinea and landed them in Georgia, may have done a beneficial work. But, aside from mey have done a beneficial work. But, aside from that isolated feature of the transaction, we cannot perceive a single circumstance to relieve the moral turpitude of the crime. The law of the country has been deliberately violated, and an act of piracy committed as sordid and as wanton as ever disgraced the times of the buccaneers. Why have gibbering negroes, little more elevated in intelligence than so many monkeys, been brought from their native and congenial wids to be thrust upon our soil? Samply for monkeys, been brought from their native and congenial wilds to be thrust upon our soil? Sunply for money value. It is not pretended that any advantage can enure to this continent, its people or its institutions, except the mere pecualary advantage that may result from a larger supply of labor. It cannot be depied that any but moral injury to society can come of these importations. The laws of the country have been broken, the public sentiment of the whole country offended, piracy committed, and guilt deliberately incurred, solely for sordid gain. For the benefit of the pecket the sanctity of the law has been invaded. Entrenched securely behind the law, the South has successfully defended her constitutional rights against the assaults of her enemies for a quarter of a century; but now some of her own people are willing to turn upon now some of her own people are willing to turn up and batter down that hitherto sacred and impregua rampart. Heretofore the pride of the South has been that her cause was the cause of the Constitutes and the laws, but now some of her own people endeavor wantonly to abrogate and set aids those instruments. At last, among her own citizens, there is a division of At last, among her own citizens, there is a division of connels between the utile and the honestum; there are those willing to seek only what is expedient and profitable at the expense of what is lewful and what is honest. Has the South turned Jew? Is gain, is the almighty dollar, to be henceforth the god of the Cava-

PEGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN WESTERN IOWA. Nebracks being a mere Terri ory, the Constitution of the United States, according to the Dred Scott decision, authorizes the helding of slaves therein. On the strength of this, a Mr. Nuckolis, a Missouri slaveolder, removed into that Territary with a number of chattels," and established himself at Om ana, which at the opposite shore of the Missouri River from own. There "chattels," finding the land of Freedom lowa. There "chattels, unding the land of Freedom so near by, crossed the river one dayinto lowa, which, as the world knows and as its progress proves, is a very good Free State. At last accounts, Mr. Nuckolls had not heard of his escaped "niggers," but was awfully exceted, as also were some seventy-five others of nigger-driving projectables at Omaha, who threatened to even some into loward and take amounts. of nigger-driving projectations at Omaha, who threat-ened to cross over into lows and take summary venge-ance upon the Free-Sollers of Tabor, a Yankeetown on the other side, whose people are charged with hav-ing coaxed off the "niggers," and with harboring them. There is great excitement both in ing coaxed off the higgers, and with harhoung them. There is great excitement both in eastern Nebraska and in Western lows in consequence of these iberty-seeking "niggers," and Mr. Nuckolls is tramendously furious. Look out for "ware and rumors

Drap Bodies Servat Sea, Capt. Spencer of the packet-ship Daniel Werster, from London, arrived last night, reports: Sept. 20, in lat. 43° 30°, lon. 43°, on the outward passage, passed a large number of dead bodies, swolen and distorted, with the sea birds preying on them. They were, no doubt, of the steam-chip Austria's passengers. They were nearly to-gether, in groups of two and three.

THE RETINUE OF THE BRITISH COURT. -It appears THE RETINUE OF THE BRITISH COURT.—It appears that the number of ina lividuals employed in the persental service of Her May sety, exclusive of huntames, whippers-in, &c., not sum serated in the department of the Horse, is a stollows:—In the department of the Horse, is a stollows:—In the department of the Lord Steward, It 7: in the department of the Lord Chamberlain, 635, in the department of the Lord Chamberlain, 635, in the department of the Lord Chamberlain, 635, in the department of the Prince Consort, which consists of a groun of the stole, a treasurer, a private secretary, two bords of the bedchamber, a clerk marshal, three eq. teres in ordinary, and an equery extraordinary, two arooms of the bedchamber, four chapisius in ordinary, and a chapiain at Orborne, a sibrarian, two gentlemen ushers, four surgeons in ordinary, and two extraordinary, four surgeons in ordinary, and a solicitor to conduct his litigation. Adding these the household functionaries muster 955 strong. In Scotland and Ireland, there are two more royal households. The first of these consists of a keeper of the great seal, a lord privy seal, a lord clerk registrar, a lord advocate, a lerd justice clerk, an hereditary grand constable, a knight marischal, an hereditary master of the house there are two more royal households. The these consists of a keeper of the erreat seel, a lord privy seal, a lord clerk registrar, a lord advocate, a lord justice clerk, as hereditary grand consisties, a kneght marischal, an hereditary marter of the household, as hereditary standard bearer, an hereditary armor bearer and squire of the royal body (Lady Sevton Stewart), as hereditary carver, an hereditary carver, as a constant of the late St. The late of the cases and st. casplains, six hereditary keepers of painces (nearly all mere ruins), and a body gavard of royal archers, commanded by a captain-generals. The lates household, which is formed on the English model, has among its functionaries two persons described as "gentlemen at large," whose duties must be left to the imagination. If three-fifths of the household proper were also made "gentlemen and ladies at large," in the ordinary meaning of the phrase, ther Majesty would be much better served and vastly more confortable. [Northern Reform Record.

The Canadian Explants Party — It will be recollected that a party of Canadian explorers, under the command of Professor Hind, passed through here last Summer, on their journey to the Red River country, by way of Lake Superior. The fact was more particularly actived at the time, as the expedition was alleged to have been sent out by the Canadian Government with a view to acquiring information relative to the real condition of the country, which had been represented by the Huison's Bay Cempany—for the purpose of procuri

productive territory will at once be thrown open to the enterprising of all nations. We learn from the Milwaukee papers that the party have arrived in that city on their return. The News says that they left selkitk, a settlement of some 8,000 inhabitaats, on the Red and Assimboine Rivers, on the 12th of November, with a train of seventy dogs, for Crow Wing, which point they reached after fitteen days travel. At the time of the St. Paul excursion, the hunting party were supposed to have been killed by the Indians, but it seems such was not the case. They had, as tropbies of the chase, a large lot of buffalo and other furs, the hids and horns of a magnificent buffalo bull that came near killing Lord Cavendish, several Indian carlosities, and one of the dogs used for drawing sledges, of the Esquimant breed, with a hearty appetite, and the rugged health of a grizzly bear. They report the country as the prairie, with a clear atmosphere, pleasant in Sammer, cold in Winter, and very healthy. Selkuk is quite an important point settled by French and English halfsbreeds, and hardy Scotch, of the better cancated class. The point seitled by French and English half-breeds, and hardy Scotch, of the better cancated class. The country will seen be opened, as the Cacadian Government are working hard to secure regular communication with all thet was tract of land, which is very valuable indeed. Three colonies, Red River, Vancouver and Superior, will be established in the Spring.

Change in Canadian Christens.—A change in

Charge in Canadias Currency.—A change in the metallic currency of the Canadas is about to take place. We find in The Toronto Globe a description of the new coin, which has lately been brought from England by the Hon. John Ross, and is about to be paid out with a view to absorbing the old coin. It is of silver and brouge. The cent is somewhat analler than the British half-penny, and of a brighter color, rome white metal having been caked with it in order to bring it to the required value. On one side is a beautifully executed medallion of the Queen—an exact copy of that which appears upon the English shifting. Between the two rows of beading are the words, "Victoria, Dei Gratia Regina Canada. The word "Canada" is disconnected from those preceding it. The obverse is ornamented with a wreath of maple leaves, and the words "One Cent, 1858." The silver come are slike ir design. The twenty cent pieces are a little smaller than the English shifting, and the ten and five cent pieces are the same size as the American the smaller than the English shilling, and the ten and five cent pieces are the same size as the American coin of the same value. The silver differs from the copper in design. The former has only one row of bearing, and the maple leaves, instead of running all round, are arranged the same way as the rose, shamnock and thistic upon the British money, with a crown dividing the one branch from the other. The latters and fluores used are plain, being proportioned to the size of the coin. The edges are not milled. The twenty cent pieces will be well received here as a medium between our dime and quarter. Altogether, the charge is a most desirable one, and will result favorably to both countries.

Discontinuance of Land Distincts.—It will be seen from a notice (No. 527) in this morning's paper that the Secretary of the Laterior has found it receives any, in compliance with law, to order the discontin-

pary, in compliance with law, to order the discontinsacre of the " Platte" and " Chariten" land district in the State of Missouri. This notice suspends all en-tries of land in those districts immediately, except in consumating existing precuption claims, for which purpose the offices at Plattaburg and Milan will be kept open until the 31st day of March next, and also for the purpose of delivering patents for lands in those districts to the patentees who may be entitled to them. After the 31st of March next the archieves of the discontinued districts, with the audelivered patents, &cs., will be transmitted to Booneville, at which office the lards of the discontinued districts will be made subject

The land efficers at Plattsbug and Milan have been directed by telegraph to suspend entries, and tail general instructions on this subject will at once be sent to the efficers of all the districts above mentioned.

[Washington Union. Our Contract of Contracts of Co

Taxes is Onio.—A letter from Onio says. Our citizens are busy paying their semi-annual taxes, and right heady they are. All our tax-levying authorities have raised their taxes, and the general increase is some thirty per cent over last year. I know many citizens who now pay more taxes for their property than it rented for ten years ago. People in other countries complain, where its entire wealth passes through the tax-gatherer's hands every hundred years, but we prowl only a little when, including our special taxes, this is accomplished in a little longer time than that of a generation—say forty years. We now pay our taxes semi-annually, a provision ado sted last W nter, which made our burden more sufferable, and for which I was trankful, notil it was suggested by a friend of mine—sn old country auditor—that the half yearly division would surely lead to still higher taxes, because the people would bear to be bled more profusely in two operations than in one. TAXES IN OHIO. - A letter from Ohio says: operations than in one.

operations than in one.

PAYING IN SIMILAR COIN.—The fugitive slave reactive at the North are finding their counterparts at the South. In Huntaville, Ala., last we k, J. Q. A. Carter was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and handed over to three Philadelphia policemen. Several friends of Carter hearing of hearing a stress, went into the Sheriff a files hearing armed. arrest, went into the Sheriff's office, heavily armod, and taking him from the officers, rode off with him. There were about 200 citizens present, who seemed to have sided with the prisoner, as such threats were made against the Philadelphia officers as induced them. to take shelter in the house of a citizen until they could get off on the cars. The citizens countenanced the arrest on the ground that Northern States would not allow similar processes to be executed there on the requisition of Southern Governors, as in case of fugi-FRAUDS ON THE PENSION OFFICE .- The Union

urderstands the Commissioner of Pensions has re-ceived information from his special agent, now in Tennessee, of the arrest of Willia N. Arnold of Henderson County, and of Heury Wright of Lexington, in that State, for fraude committed by them under the Bounty Land laws. The parties were taken before Judge Humphreys at Nashville, and the tormer held to ball in the sum of \$20,000 for his appearance at the term of the Federal Court, to be holdes at Jackson in April text. The latter, after his arrest, became, or gred to have become, insane, and is now undergoing a preliminary medical examination.

EDWIN FORREST.—We understand that a few days since Edwin Forrest received an offer from a reliable source to set at the Academy of Music, in New York, or a limited number of nights, the parties proposing to give him a larger sum of money than was ever given to any actor in thus or any other country. This offer was refused. This certainly does not indicate a great ove of money on the part of Mr Farrest. Two years since he received an offer of \$50,000 to set fifty nights a California, which he also declined. Mr. Forrest has entirely recovered his health; yet, after so many years devoted to the profession, he is said to dread again entering into the drudgery of the stage.

[Beston Fort.] EDWIN FORREST -- We understand that a few days

Hartford and Meriden have been playing checkers by telegraph. Meriden was trum phant in the first

game.